of the beef. In the Sixth and Fourth wards there was a very great demand for soup, as on previous days, and many hard cases of suffering were relieved, which could hardly be realized by those who know not the sorrows of the poor. In the Eighth ward there is a daily increase in the number of the applicants for relief, and private citizens are beginning to donate bread in large suantities to some of the soup houses. In the Thirteenth precinct Mr. John Gray has donated 1,000 loaves of bread to the soup kitchen at No. 244 Deisnoey street. At the soup kitchen in Second street, under the supervision of Captain Murphy, of the Eleventh precinct, the arrangements are really excellent and deserve credit.

PICTURES OF POVERTY.

Three Thousand Hungry People at the Doors of St. John's Guild Yesterday-Eight Hundred and Twenty-one Garments Given to the Poor in Six Hours-The Clothing Bureau Again Empty-Scenes at the Chapel-Old and Poor-A Fireman of 1819-Of For Merry Eng-

Each succeeding day seems to open up new and hitherto unsuspected depths of poverty everywhere in our midst. Children without clothes; babes without covering of any kina; mothers without food and yet ex-pected to nourish their unfortunate offspringthese are among the commonest facts which crowd and jostle each other in every visitor's notebook. Old men, feeble from exhaustion, from exposure and lack of lood, and emaciated by the disease these have bred, come and go. It is well wretchedness was torn away. It is well that New York was prepared to keep its reputation as the city of charities. No one who has not witnessed the appalling extent of the destitution about us can give credence to the stories its victims tell, but those who have passed days in its atmosphere teel how powerless is the tongue or pen to even outline its many horrors. Think of the bare fact

THREE THOUSAND PERSONS came to St. John's Guild yesterday for food, and a police officer had to be stationed at the door to prevent little children from being run over and to see that the aged and feeble had an equal chance in the struggle of the hungry crowd. No wonder that when rich lady visitors saw these half-clad unfortunates, whose hungry eyes cried for bread before their husky voices could be heard, their hearts sickened and their eyes filled with tears. It was one of those scenes that leave an impress on the mind that time hardly dims. Peeble old men with their gray hair and wrinkled faces clutched the jutting stones of the wall for support in the general crush, and, once in the vestibule, sunk down on the benches and hid their bare-looted girls peeped anxiously up the staircase towards the clothing bureau, and in their thin cotton gowns hugged themselves to keep warm.

THE LAST GARMENT GONE.
At four o'clock the writer went up to the clothing department. One hundred or more women and children were crowded together in the anteroom, and a police officer with some difficulty kept a narrow passageway opened for exit and entrance to the hall. Inside all was desolate, the tables, so well stocked in the morning, jving bare, and only the shreak and fragments of a few torn and worthless garments visi-

and entrance to the hall. Inside all was desolate, the tables, so well stocked in the morning, Iying bare, and only the shreas and fragments of a few torn and worthless garments visible. A little girl stood in the centre of the room crying, and holding her empty basket with both her hands. One of the indies who volunteered to sew for the Guid, and who comes early and works till dark daily, patcaing up old coats and dresses and making new wrappings, was sitting sad and dejected in a distant corner. Just then the lady in charge made known to the anxious ones without that her supplies were wholly examined. She had given out 821 garments during the day. Some sith lingered in the hall till the doors were closed, but most went back to their homes with downcast faces, and many of the children cried and sobbed pitfully.

SEVENTY-POUR YEARS OLD AND HOMELESS.

At noon there came an old man thinly clad and carrying a cheap vanse half filled. He was starying, not having eaten anything for many hours, and chilled through, not having been near a stove for many more. He was given \$1, with which to get some warm lood, and told to return. When he came back he sat down on a bench and waited. His name is Alired Tillotson, and he has lived in New York all his life. He is now, as he was pernaps fitty years ago, a poor journeyman shoemaker. Only fifty years ago the city was not paved beyond Broome street, and in its narrow limits he was familiar with hundreds of people. Now, as he has been shrinking away, year by year into the little, shrivelled old man, till it seems as though he wished to lose himself from sight as he has been lost from recollection, the city has grown beyond and away from him. He was in THE FIRE DEPARTMENT IN 1319.

Sitting on the bench he covered his face, his head beet forward. Who can tell what scenes were pictured on his mind's eye, what memories were evoked as he sat there? Pernaps he thought of days when success courted and fortune smilled upon him; when men since grown millionnaires would have been gize to

warm-hearted Englishmen and english women came in large numbers yesterday to inquire into
the case of Richard Stoaks, who will sail to-day for
England. He came to the Gulid in the afternoon,
and, accompanied by Dr. Whilam F. Thoms, called
to see several ladies and gentlemen who had left
cards and wished to aid him. Dr. Thoms made
up a small selection, with which he stocked a
small medicine chest for the poor fellow, and a
gentleman of Warren street made arrangements
to get him a first class passage out at reduced
rates and to present him with a £5 note for use on
his arrival in England. A lady presented him with
some warm clothing and a \$5 note, and in the
evening a delegation of printers from Appleton's
publishing house visited him and gave him a purse
of \$20.

of \$20.

If want my money or my room."

is the cry oftenest heard now, and it is no great improvement on that of Sheil Barry's, "I only want my money." Mr. Denny reports "among the twenty-three worthy lamilies I visited to-day I gave orders for beet amounting to 55% pounds and for a large amount of groceries at the Guid office." He found at No. 50 west Broadway, room No. 8, a failor and his wife (who is a dressmaker), with two little children. They are in arrears for rent, and the landglord will turn them out, he says, if he is not paid by Saturday. They are destitute of lood, neither having had employment for some time.

lood, neither having had employment for some time.

In No. 143 Hudson street, in the rear basement, hives or rather survives Mrs. Donohue. She has two children, one only thirteen months old, and is enceinte. Denny says "she owes 11 with the advance rent, which in all amounts to \$6, they charging \$5 a month for that little mud hole!" She, too, poor woman, was without bread.

AN ACCIDENTAL REVELATION of poverty and the sufferings of a talented woman yesterday came to one of the visitors. This lady, who begs that her name and address may not be made public, has for the Past two years supported herself and two little daughters by teaching music and writing occasional sketches too magazines and weekly papers; but by the late panic her music bubble became reduced to

HUMANITY.

The Hungry and the Naked Seeking Food and Shelter.

The Dying Englishman
Sent Home.

The Burgerian Recommendation of the foot and the middle as a manual disease, which renders her almost an internal disease, which renders her almost highests. She is without medicine, nourishment or due, her bed the foot, and with but a scanty supply of quitss for overing. Nothing, she say, but the fact that her little want of the foot and the properties of the supplementation.

The Dying Englishman
Sent Home.

The Boyling Sent Home.

The Dying Englishman
Sent Home.

The Boyling Sent Home.

The Boyling Sent Home.

The Dying Englishman
Sent Home.

The Boyling Sent Home.

The Boyling Sent Home.

The Boyling Sent Home.

The Soup Kifchess.

The Soup Kifchess the Sent Home.

The Boyling Sent Home.

The Soup K

MR. BRACE AND HIS NEWSPAPER.

NEW YORK, Sunday, March 1, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
A newspaper endeavoring to belittle a noble and generous bounty to the suffering poor like that recently bestowed strikes the public as manifesting one of the meanest and most pitiful phases of human nature that can possibly be found. In fact, tresembles the type of the hypocrite of whom it has been said. "With one hand he puts a penny in the plate of charity, and with the other steals a shilling out." No man nor no paper, through envy, lealousy or ill feelings of any sort, should try to slur such an act of benevolence; and all should remember the philanthropic and beautiful lines of Pope, the poet:—

In faith and hope the world may disagree, But all mankind's concern is

CHARITY.

THE RELIEF FUND. Donations for the poor received by the HERALD, and not previously acknowledged:—
G. Wios, to start a liquor dealers' fund for the poor at the Olympic Theatre for Mrs. Huck, No. 305 East Minth street... E. M. J., to help Richard Stoaks to go back An Englishman, for Richard Stoaks.

An Englishman, for Richard Stoaks.

A poor Irishman, for Richard Stoaks.

A poor Irishman, for Richard Stoaks.

E. B. and R. W., Forty-fifth street, for Richard Stoaks.

M. F. B., for the poor.

Twenty-fourth Ward Sociable.

One who wishes to do more for Mrs. Huck..

One who wishes to do more for Mrs. Schroreign. 2 00

St. John's Guild and the Downtown

The following additional contributions were re ceived yesterday by Rev. Alvah Wiswail for the poor of the Fifth and Eighth wards, and handed to the Almoner of the Guild, Mr. Henry C. De Witt:-[Those desiring to visit the office of the Guild will remember that it is in the school buildings at-

tached to St. John's chape!, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets.1

Shaw for Richard Stoaks.

H. Kowan.

R. Webb for Richard Stoaks.

C. Wise for Richard Stoaks.

Crum for Richard Stoaks.

J. Lorimler for Richard Stoaks.

J. Lorimler for Richard Stoaks.

Bryon for Richard Stoaks.

Dash for Richard Stoaks.

Parker for Richard Stoaks.

Bresee for Richard Stoaks.

Bresee for Richard Stoaks.

Boun for Richard Stoaks.

Giston for Richard Stoaks.

O'Sullivan for Richard Stoaks.

O'Sullivan for Richard Stoaks.

U. H. Bishop for Richard Stoaks.

Qash for Richard Stoaks.

Burges for Richard Stoaks. 50
Fitzpatrick for Richard Stoaks. 25
Cleimd for Richard Stoaks. 25
Cleimd for Richard Stoaks. 25
W. Furness. 50
F. L. SENT TO THE GUILD OPPICS. 55 F. L. \$1 00 Mr. Kere 100 A. C. W 100

Total \$156 45
Previously acknowledged 7,083 06

Grand total. \$7,093 06

Grand total. \$7,219 51

Contributions to this fund may be sent to the HERALD office: Mayor Havemeyer, City Hall; C. V. B. Ostrander, Fresident of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, No. 140 Broadway; Andrew W. Leggat, Collector of Assessments, New Court House; George Wilkes, M. D., No. 16 North Washington square; G. K. Lansing, Earle's Hotel; G. J. N. Zabriskie, Cashier of People's Bank, corner of Canal and Thompson streets; J. L. Davis, Sheldon & Co., No. 67 Broadway, and Rev. S. H. Weston, D. D., No. 3 East Porty-dith street, or to the Rev. Alvah Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild, St. John's chapel, Varick street.

Packages of clothing, groceries, &c., should be sent to St. John's chape, Varick street, between Laight and Beach streets, or if an order be sent a messenger will call for any packages.

Mrs. Judge Brady, No. 19 West Thirty-third street; Mrs. Joseph Delaheld, No. 475 Fifth avenue, and Mrs. P. F. Earle, No. 34 West Fifty-second street, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions.

CHARITY ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Twenty-Second Regiment Concert. A fully crowded house at the Armory in Fourteenth street, responded to the charity concert under direction of Mr. Gilmore, last night. The full band of the Twenty-second took part in the en-tertainment, which produced a nandsome sum for the various charitable associations who are the beneficiaries.

Benefit of the Central Dispensary This

Evening.

A charity performance will be given at the Lyceum Theatre this (Fuesday) evening, March 3, for the benefit of the Central Dispensary, situated at 834 Eighth avenue—an institution that gives medical attendance and medicines to the poor grath. Owing to the great demand for charity this winter they are in need of funds to meet the demand for medicine. On this occasion Mr. T. C. King, the great English actor, has kindly volunteered his services to play Master Waiter in Sheridan Knowies' play of "The Hunchback," supported by Miss Phillis Glover, the composer's piece, and a powerful cast of volun-

teers. This play is substituted for the play of "School," formerly announced.
S. A. RABORG, M. D..
Secretary of Central Dispensary.

Concert in Aid of Bethany Institute. Broadway Tabernacle will be open this evening for a vocal and instrumental concert in aid of Bethany Institute for Woman's Christian Work. Emma Watson Doty, Miss Kate Stark, Miss Toodt and Miss Patti Hargreaves, Mr. George G. Lockwood, Mr. B. Wallace, Jules G. Lumbard and Isaac Parry, vocalists; Miss Matilda E. Toedt, solo violin; Mrs. Christopher, organist of the Tabernacie; Messrs, Wernig, Kohler, Diller and Wernig, instrumental quartet.

THIRD WARD.

Donations for the Downtown Poor

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:The following donations for the downtown rehe of the the New York Juvenile Guardian Society. No. 14 Dev street, have been received since last re-

Prom S. B. Clark, No. 496 Grand street, 150 loaves of bread. of bread.

From Mayor & Lane, No. 42 Mott street, 150 loaves of bread.

From Heyman & Mack, corner of Hudson and Houston streets, 150 loaves of bread.

From Hartwig & Co., No. 449 Washington street,

lot ot spift peas.
From a friend, bundle of clothing.
From J. D. Gilmore & Co., No. 205 Greenwich street, fifty loaves of bread.

From Perguson & Lott, No. 87 Dey street, two barrels of potatoes, two barrels of turnips and one barrel of onions and carrots.

From Henry W. Baldwin, No. 180 Broadway, 4 barrels potatoes, 3 barrels turnips, 30 heads cab-

barrels potatoes, 3 barrels satisfy, bages.
The Relief is feeding over 1,000 daily, men, women and children, people who have nothing in their pockets, no credit and whose hopes are bigated, courage nearly gone from hunger, cold and utter destitution. Donations may be sent to No. 14 Dey street, or to J. E. Cary, President.

RELIEF OFFICER.

FOURTH WARD.

Donations to the Water Street Soup House. NEW YORK, Feb. 28, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The following contributions were made to-day to the Bennett Soup Kitchen of this precinct:-

Twenty-four loaves of bread from 0, C. S.; one barrel pilot bread, from several pilots; an order from an anonymous contributor for 100 loaves each week as long as the kitchen remains. Respectfully, CHARLES ULMAN, Captain

NINTH WARD.

The Relief Association Prepared to Enter on Their Charltable Work. The following letter was yesterday secured at

The following letter was yesterday secured at St. John's Guild office:—

Headquarters, Nines Ward Relief Association, March 2, 1574.

Ray, A. Wiswall, Master of St. John's Guild.

Ray and deal size—I beg to express to you the appreciation with which we acknowledge your kindness in relieving so many cases of suffering in our ward previous to the organization of our local relief. We are now prepared to care for all the poor of this ward; and we send you a package of tickets which you will please use in discussion of the prepared to care for all the poor of this ward; and we send you a package of tickets which you will please use in discussion of the Ninth ward, who may hereafter call upon you for assistance, to our headquarters. Very sincerely,

JOHN F. FAULL, Secretary Executive Committee.

NINTH AND SIXTEENTH WARDS.

Donation of Bread for the Famishing by an Eighth Avenue Baker. New York, March 2, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-I will give fifty loaves of bread each week the next six weeks to the worthy poor of the Ninth and Sixteenth wards, without regard to nationality or creed.

The loaves are to be given out on the presentation of a ticket, which may be obtained at the drug store of Dr. C. T. Jewett, No. 91 Eighth avenue.

P. L. WATSON, baker,
No. 163 Eighth avenue, corner of Fifteenth street.

TWELFTH WARD.

Relief at the Uptown Soup House, Manhattanville.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-The Uptown Soup House, although humble in its pretensions, can take its rank in the list of charities. An experience of two weeks gives it a record of having given 2,312 meals to 2,312 hungry men, women and children. This little kitchen is men, women and children. This little kitchen is supported entirely by the charity of the ladies of of the neighborhood, not only by contributions ont by their actual labor in cooking and serving out hundreds of bowls of coffee in the morning and soup at noon, with bread. They have so arranged it that each of the ladies have their respective days of work. We are particularly indected to:—Mr. Thomas Loughran for one quarter of beef.
Mr. George Agg for one barrel of turnips.
Mr. Thos. Reed for 30 pounds of coffee.
Washington Market Association for 150 pounds of meat.

Washington Market Association for 100 pour of meat.

Messrs. Babcock & Co. for 200 loaves of bread.
Messrs. Acker, Merrell & Co. for groceries.
Mr. Charles Borst for meat.
Mr. Joseph Churchill for meat.
Mr. H. Wagner for meat.

Mr. Robert Prior for 200 loaves of bread. Mr. John Inglehard for 75 loaves of bread. Mr. Lamboure for 75 loaves of bread. Mr. Lamboure for 75 loaves of bread. Mcssrs. Doyle & Heuston for cheese, and many

others.
Respectfully yours, Mmes. Vernon Brown, Airred Whitman, C. F. Alvord, D. L. Baker, L. A. Rodenstein, Colonel Vose, A. Smith, D. F. Tiemann, M. T. Brennan, T. M. Peters, Colonel Porter and David Bonner and Dr. L. A. Rodenstein, Executive Committee.

FIFIEENTH WARD.

Donations of Food for the Soun House FIFTEENTH WARD SOUP HOUSE, No. 219 MEMOER STREET, NEW YORK, March 2, 1874.) TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

We take pleasure in acknowledging the follow-

we take pleasure in acknowledging the following contributions:—
Messrs. Bailey & Beakes, No. 205 Mercer street, eight quarts of milk per day.
Charles Beekman, No. 321 East Twenty-fourth street, fifteen loaves of bread.
Washington Market Association, sixty-two roands of meat.

pounds of meat. C. Harrison & Co., corner of Fourth and Mercer J. M. HEATHERTON, Chairman.
ALFRED E. LOZIER, Secretary.
THOS. HASTINGS, Treasurer.
E. J. HEATHERTON, Superintendent.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

Further Secessity for Charitable Relief-Donations Received.

The Reform Association for the Relief of the Aged and Destitute Poor again appeals to the benevo. lent of this city for aid. Money, clothing, provisions, coal, &c., is needed to supply the wants of the numerous worthy, destitute poor whom daily apply for help. Last week we made a propo sition in the HERALD to give lodging room to twenty-five respectable, homeless women, if some one would donate coal, beds and bedding for the same; but as yet no one has responded to this proposition. We hope the kind-hearted will not lorget that there are many worthy women in this city who have not where to lay their heads. Great destitution prevails in the Twenty-first ward. Let any one who takes an interest in the poor go through this ward and he will find many worthy people lamisting and almost brokenhearted, who would rather lie down and die than go begging for the necessaries of lite. Will not the benevolent still continue to aid the good work so well bogun? Besides giving a lodging room, we will furnish meals free to those women who may lodge here. From ten A. M. to five P. M. the soup house of the association is open, where hundreds are daily led with soup, bread, coffee, meat and vegetables. Every saturday, from five to seven P. M., is distributed a weekly allowance of provisions to destitute families, also delicacies for the sick. We thank the following persons for their donations: twenty-five respectable, homeless women, if some

httons:— Hoope & Coit, 200 pounds sardines. James A. Smith, sugar, potatoes, parsnips and

Hoope & Coit, 200 pounds sardines,
James A. Smith, sugar, potatoes, parsnips and
meat.

A Friend, 2 barrels potatoes,
Mrs. Taylor, 1 bundle clothing, 2 bedquilts.
Paul Gantaret. 200 quarts kerosene.

S. Baidwin, 1 bundle clothing.
Strasberger & Pleder, No. 394 Broadway.

\$5 00
Perkins & Goodwin, No. 84 Bunne street.

\$6 00
Through P. Taibert.

\$7 00
John H. Hasbuck, No. 250 Fifth avenue.

\$10 00
Mrs. Dr. Lewis, No. 285 Fifth avenue.

\$6 00
Packages of clothing, groceries, &c., should be
sent to the Association building, No. 325 East
Thirty-third street; money to the Treasurer, Dr.
M. N. Baker, No. 305 East Eighteenih street.

Warden Brennan, of Believue Hospital, and
other members of the E. J. Flynn Association, have
been actively at work making a collection of
money and cjothing for the poor, and last evening
commenced the distribution to the needy of the

GERMANY.

The War of Bismarck Against the Papacy.

THE EXPULSION OF THE JESUITS.

A Catholic View of the Situation.

BERLIN, Peb. 15, 1874. It appeared to me, as I sat yesterday in Mr. Ban-croft's study at the United States Legation, in one kind of gentleman. The American Minister had received me as correspondent of the New York Herald with great kindness and cordiality, and there, face to face with me, with the grasp of his friendly hand still lingering on mine, I saw a type of diplomatists as frank as Palmerston, as pleasant as Granville. Mr. Bancroft is a quiet, distinguished looking man, very upright, very straightforward in manner, with a well modulated voice and a certain easy grace about him which i extremely winning. I found the American Minister hard at work with his secretary, yet quite willing to spare enough time to give me every information I could require as a representative of the American press, and in so doing he showed the wide distinction which exists between an able man who is thoroughly up to his work and a weak man who is overwhelmed by weighty business, and kicks about seen too many diplomatists of the latter sort not when he paused good humoredly over his despatches and talked fully, without halt or hesitation, upon subjects which were not, perhaps, just then uppermost in his thoughts.

MR. NICHOLAS PISH.

Before I had been long with him a handsome youngster came into the room with some official ocument for the Minister's signature. I gathered that it had reference to the case of an American subject who had applied to the United States Legation for help in some difficulty, and had got it in a prompt and hearty manner, which he certainly would not have got from the representative of any other country, Mr. Bancroft, in accordance with American oustom, which has fallen into disuse in England, introduced the young gentleman above mentioned health, good spirits and good breeding. I write this because he must have many friends in America, who will be glad to hear that he is well, on good terms with his chief and is much liked at Bertin, both personally and as a prominent member of the American Legation. MR. BANCROFT'S VIEWS ON GERMAN AFFAIRS.

The unguarded utterances of a statesman so high in office as Mr. Bancroit cannot properly be re ported to a newspaper; but I may say, I trust with out any breach of confidence, that Mr. Bancroft is of opinion that the Prussian government will suc ceed in establishing its supremacy over the Church in this country. I ventured to remind him as had previously reminded Prince Bismarck, that an attempt to bring about the complete sub-ordination of the Church to the State is an experiment which has been often tried in history, but never with permanent success, that a sense of not unreasonable alarm would always be produced on the minds of men by any interference with their religious convictions. Mr. the authority of the Catholic Church had been re peatedly made in various countries and had succeeded. I asked him if he thought it had been permanently successful, and observed that the Pope certainly continued to exercise considerable authority in the British dominions ? I did not clearly comprehend the Minister's reply to this question, and I could not presume to repeat it. I submitted to him, however, that Archbishop Ledochowski was under trial before a new tribunal for a new offence never contemplated by the Prussian constitution, and I expressed a strong doubt whether the proceedings taken against him were not altogether lilegal. Mr. Bancroit said that he had reason to believe the Prussian government had acted with great circumspection, and that the measures they had taken were strictly legal. Be this as it may, it is clear to my mind that Archbishop Ledochowski can only be condemned by ex post facto legislation, and that if any man can be judged by a new law, having a retrospective effect, it is a bad dusiness for him and for his country. Now Prince Bismarck has himself stated to me that "the new ecclesiastical laws are the turning point of the whole question." It remains, therefore, for thoughtful persons to decide whether new laws can fairly be made to try actions which refer to past events. THE LAWS OF GOD OR MAN!

The question which is now agitating Germany, and which threatens more than any other to break up the Empire into divisions passionately hostile to each other, is not a question of party civil or ecclesiastical in any country, nor is it one of government and policy. It is a question whether the law of God is superior to the law of man, and whether nations shall be ruled by human or divine authority. It is a question whether there shall be a spiritual power in the midst of a temporal power and apart from it. Macaulay has a very fine argument upon this subject, and he explains, although he was not a Roman Catholic, that the Papal authority offered the only reluge always open to the oppressed under the military despotism of the Middle Ages. A military despotism now exists in Prussia, little differing, in many respects, from the government of leudal times, and so, should Prince Bismarck for a time contrive to suppress the Roman Catholic priesthood in Prussia here will be no asylum open to the victims of arbitrary power during that period.

MODERN CIVILIZATION.

Bearing this fact in mind, I am not writing from an American or a German point of view. I am going to consider the question in the interests of modern Christian civilization. If the laws recently introduced to the Landiag by the Prussian government were proposed in the United States every upright man would leel bound by his conscience to oppose them. Under no circumstances could they, or ought they, to be seduced into countvance with arbitrary power or into giving their countenance to an apology for persecution.

A CATHOLIC ODALTION.

I am well informed that no large body of either Catholics or Protestants desires any change in the relations which have hitherto existed between Church and State in Prussia, and it would have been well if Prince Bismarck had taken to heart the Lattin provert, "Quiet a non movere," or the shrew davice of Lord Melbourne to a meddle-some colleague who wished to do something which did not want dong. "Can't you let it alone?" and which threatens more than any other to bro

some colleague who wished to do something which did not want doing, "Can't you let it alone?" Unfortunately the German mind lacks the sharp common sense which characterizes the Anglo-

Unfortunately the German mind lacks the sharp common sense which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon races.

It is right now to mention that the warfare upon which the Prussian government has entered against the Catholic Church is not a crusade for the overthrow of the Papal power in Germany. It is an effort to put all churches under official domination. In dealing so harshly as he has done with the Catholic clergy Prince Bismarch has had but one object in view, viz., the establishment of the supremacy of the State—that is to say, of some half dozen official persons—over all forms of religion and the consolidation of the military power of the Empire into an irresistible force. In judging the new ecclesiastical laws now before the Diet their supporters, who rather shrink from the responsibility they have incurred, require all persons to take note that Germany is in a state of transition, and that legislation in great emergencies is necessarily decetive in its details. This plea does not appear to me to hold good. Every nation is always in a state of transition, and emergencies do not instity bad laws. Moreover, I have already shown that there was no emergency which required the passing of the new ecclesiastical laws; but from the moment they come into effect serious difficulties will arise everywhere. France, Bavaria, Austria, Poland, a large part of the population of the United States and of Italy, England, Spain, Portugal and Russia will be united in a bitter and uncompromising hostility to them. Should Prussia find heresi drawn again into foreign wars she will have a coalition of the Catholic States against her abroad and a Catholic population up in arms at home.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S PLATPORM.

It is true that Prince Bismarck puts for ward the

against her abroad and a Catholic population up in arms at home.

It is true that Prince Bismarck's Flatpoem.

It is true that Prince Bismarck puts forward the old Protestant platitudes in the usual way. He complains of the "sovereignty of a loreign potentate." This kind of outcry, stale and taise as it is, addresses itself very strongly to a certain class of unthinking ceople. They do not stop to consider that it is nonsensical; for when and where did the Catholic clergy interiere with the administration of any country? When did it distribute the commands of the army or navy, the principal offices in the State, or pretend to decide suits at law before the civil tribunals? The objection made by shallow politicians in all times and in all nations since the Reformation to the spiritual power of the Roman Catholic clergy has really meant this, that they verify stood up against all forms of official oppression and found ways and means to put it down or to protect its victims.

The "Foreign Potenate" whose authority is put down in Garmany is neither more nor less than the Vicegerent of God upon earth; and really.

when we come to took carefully into the administration of modern countries and discover the giaring iniquity of the thing, reasonable people may be inclined to think that the time has come to insist that there is too little interference of the priesthood in secular affairs, that they should be kept so far from the ken and cognizance of heaven? Can there be any temporal business greater than men's eternal welfare; and if not why should secular affairs be conducted in a manner contrary to the divine commandments? Most Christian peoples afmit that they will have to give account of their actions hereafter. They say so on their knees in their cauches, and, having done this, some of them coolly add "Now let us put the law of God altogether aside, and bow down to the God of parties and majorities, likewise to the gilt caif which stock jobbers have set up. Jehovah, the King of kings, I ain, is an eternal being who has nothing to do with the government of the world which he made." An oad argument is put forward by the adherents of the Frussian government. They say 1:—"Have no fear that the king of Prussia will prove a persectuor if extraordinary powers over the souls of his subjects are confided to him and he is raised higher than the Almighty. He is a very good man. So be it." There is, indeed, no more respectable person on a throne than this william the Conqueror. But how shout his successors? Where is the guarantee that these powers will not be awailly abused by them? It is a hard task to control men's religion without cruelty. They will consent not only to be fined and imprisoned, but to be also burned alive for their raith, as nistory often shows; and perhaps some day a Prussian potentate may take a large for manufesting his power over the souls of his subjects by the cogent argument of faming lagous.

Respecting the expulsion of the grossest description. It was charged against them that they were active political conspirators who entertained correspondence with the enemy. This was a very vague charge, and it was n

kind, and they seldom get it punctually paid. They would not get it at all but that there is some thing in God's law which cannot be evaded by

FRANCE.

THE RISE OF NAPOLEONISM.

The Coming Fete Day of Napoleon IV.

A PROBABLE CRISIS.

PARIS. Feb. 1, 1874. Americans will probably hear soon that another

great change has come over French affairs, and there are symptoms that this change will consist in a restoration of the Empire. Next month, on the Napoleon IV., will attain his eighteenth year, and will consequently be of age to govern. It is said that the Empress Engenie is actually in Paris at this moment plotting a Bonapartist "manifestation," and whether this be the case or not, it is certain there will be Bonapartist doings of im-Post Office has been showering millions upon millions of Bonapartist tracts, handbills and songs over the country. Provincial electors, both in town and country, have received visiting cards bearing the Prince Imperial's photograph, and underneath the words :- "16 Mars, 1874, Appel au Peuple," and one cannot travel twenty miles out of Paris without hearing of Bonapartist agents at work in every village, as patiently and tenaciously as New World pioneers. Their efforts are partially visible in the recent election of the Department of the Pas de Calais, where a Bonapartist was 70,000 electors, his republican opponent being in a minorty of 3,000. In the same day another election was taking place in the Haute Saone, where a royalist duke of considerable wealth, local influence and popularity unknown; but here the republican triumphed by a crushing majority. These two elections point a significant moral. It is impossible not to infer from them, when taken with other elections of the past six months, that the French electorate is virtually divided into no more than two parties-the Bonapartists and republicans. The royalists, though influential in the aggregate, are an aristo cratical and middle class body, scattered over the land and preponderant in no single constituency. As to Marshal MacMahon, his rule is so little un derstood or appreciated that, although a dozen elections have been held since he came to office, no candidate patronized by his government has been returned. And yet he flatters himself that he

can hold power for seven years!

MACMAHON CANNOT LAST SEVEN TRARS:

and, however confident he may feel now, facts must before long force him to change his opinion. He will not be overthrewn by a revolution nor even by a vote of the Assembly levelled personally against him, as was that of the 24th of May, 1873 against M. Thiers. He will fall as an overripe truit es from a tree, because it will be impossible for him to hold on. From the first his situation was a false one, and it has been growing more equivocal and precarious day by day. In a very little time ne will find arrayed against him both royalists and imperialists, and be supported only by those very republicans whom he was commissioned to snub and bully. The republicans will support him from hostility to the monarchists; and if MacMahon chooses to join their party, his rule will, no doubt, continue to its full time. But he is not the man to do this, He is no politician in the sense of knowing how to shift his policy and even to recant his opinions for the sake of his personal interests. He declared at starting that he was a conservative and would rule only on conservative principles and by the help of conservatives. When his party deserts him or becomes so split up by internal dissensions as to be powerless against the compact mass of republicans then MacMahon will grow tired and disgusted. He will retire with a show of aignity by ordering a plebiscitum, and this will almost in-evitably lead to the establishment of a third emthese straits so soon after his election, for it must be remembered the septennate is not yet three months old. The fault is partly his own, for he was put up as a temporary stop-gap by the coa-lesced royalists, and to their surprise and annoyance he has announced that he considers himself a permanency. This is as if a man dressed up in the king's clotnes and seated for fun on the throne were to insist on wearing the ciothes and keeping the seat when the fun was over, and when the King was clamoring for his own. MacMahon has chosen to consider himself a necessity when he was only an expecient, and a party leader when he was but the tool of a party, and that a most divided one. After the lain of the Commune France was nominally marshalled into four parties, which by and by, on the reconclitation of the Bourbon and Orleans houses, became three—the republicans, royalists and imperialists. M. Thiers, as the leader of the first faction, was the only statesman who could be said to represent republican principles, and when a contition of monarchists drove him from onice it was evident that monarchy in some shape must soon be restored. The royalists, being a majority in the Assembly, strove hard to enthrone the Count of Chambord, and would have succeeded but for that Prince's scruples about the tricolor dag. Having failed, they were not strong enough to institute a royalty with the Count of Paris as its head, nor even a regency under the Duke of Aumaic or the Prince of Johnvile; so buke of Aumaic or the Prince of Johnvile; so the seat when the fun was over, and when the

mateshift. The Marshai had been raised to a Provisional Presidency in May; in November he prolonged his powers for a fixed term of seven years, but the secret understanding of the royalists was that this septennate should simply act as a A GLOAR TO HOVALIST CONSTIBLATES.

In other words, the royalists argued that if MacMahon occupied the Presidency he would defend it against republican aspirants, while, on the other hand, he would keep the Bonapartists from attempting any coup of data to restore Napoleon IV., and they counted that as soon as they could, by hook or crook, muster a working majority in the Chamber, MacMahon would have the good grace to reture before a royalist nomine—probably the Count of Paris acting as Regent of the kingdom during Henry V.'s lifetime. Such was their plan, and a simple plan it was. Unfortunately, the Marshalate is the only regime possible under present circumstances. They describe it as a happy mean between the republicanism which the royalists dread and the Bonapartism which they hate. Plausibly enough they reason that institutions are of more importance than persons or than mere forms, and that so long as the country is governed under conservative principles by a system which bears the name of republic and thus contents the masses, order will be saier than under a king who would have four-fliths of the people in sulien or overt hostility to him. There can be no doubt of the truth of this nor of its sound policy from the conservative principles by a system which bears the name of republic and thus contents the masses, order will be saier than under a king who would have four-fliths of the people in sulien or overt hostility to him. There can be no doubt of the truth of this nor of its sound policy from the conservative point of view, and if the royalists held to measures instead of to men they might govern the country for an andefinite period, supporting MacMahon till his term was ended, and then re-electing him or appointing a conservative point of the septennate, are getting i

cent division, in which the Cabinet was actually beaten, proved that the Duke de Brogile had lost all control over the majority. When matters have reached this condition evals may at any moment hasten

A CRISIS,
and to all appearances this crisis will come upon us very soon. Already the Duke de Brogile has hinted that if the royalist newspapers continue to statect the septembale as they have been Joing he shall be colleged, for the sake of the President's significant, to prosecute them; and so certainly as he lays a finger on one of the royalist prints, with the avowed intention of gagging the party, the Right will drive him from power. They can do this by withdrawing from the house on a party vote and leaving him to the mercies of the republicans, by whom he is detested, or they can coalesce with the moderate republicans on one of the clauses of the constitutional bills now pending and get rid of him by a formal vote. After this two courses would be open to the President. He might reconstitute the Cabinet, with the Duke Decazes at its head, in which case the new Ministers would have to pledge themselves to let the royalists alone—that is, allow them to plot against the President with impunity; or he might summon a Cabinet from the liberal Left, just as a constitutional monarch does when the conservative party is beaten. But both these courses would be equally repugnant to Mandahon. The former would be contrary to his dignity, the latter to his principles, for even the most moderate of Prench republicans are liberals of the Thiers type, and MacMahon could not get on with them for any length of time. Thus preased he will fin all probability have recourse to the alternative already indicated, that is, order a plebiscitum. The manifestations which will such that set them for any length of time. Thus preased he will fin all probability have recourse to the alternative already in the 15th of March will give him a welcome pretext for doing this. He will say that as the members of the Assembly cannot agree it is botte

SALE OF JAY COOKE'S FURNITURE.

The Auction at the Former Offices of the Bankrupt Firm Yesterday-The Proceeds Not Over \$1,000-A Large Crowd. The offices formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., at No. 2 Nassau street, presented a curious spectacle yesterday morning. Mr. Archibaid John ston, the auctioneer, had announced that the bank ruptcy sale of the furniture formerly belonging to the firm would take place at half-past ten o'clock A. M. At eleven o'clock the sale began, and at twelve was a mere jumble of empty drawers and chairs which were scattered here and there, and the floor was littered with hundreds of cancelled checks. Brokers and bankers came to pick up the checks. and pocketed them as eagerly as though they represented the amounts for which were originally drawn. The offices they were originally drawn. The offices were in a very dirty condition. The desk and fixures were all covered with dust, which at the first glance looked to be at least an inch thick. Ever since the firm had suspended business and the place was closed, the elegant black wainut furniture had been left to midew. When the auctioneer left the scene was one of desolation. More, a fancing looker-on might have thought all hummed once with activity and bustle, and thousands of dollars were paid over these counters, the contents of which are now so rudely scattered over the floor. The reign of the aimighty dollar was brought to a close here, and the heaps of worthless draits and decuments

formed a vivid commentary on the mutability of fortunes and the instability of wealth. The crowd which attended the sale was a very The crowd which attended the sale was a very large one, and wedged in between the various partitions in a most uncomfortable manner. Some crawled upon the desks, fearful of their tender toes, and others, who were probably mere idle lookers on, withdrew altogether from this unpleasant crush. One gentleman, who eagely pressed forward, knocked his head against a chandeller, which elicited much laughter. A new pickpockets were also present; but as they were watched by a post office detective their operations were necessarily limited and their harvest not so the multitude were idle spectators, who had come from mere curiosity. The remainder was largely composed of Wall street men and speculators, who had probably, in this very office, once concluded profitable or ruinous transactions, as the case may be. As the trustee had disposed of the greater part of the furniture by private sale and ordered the safes, worth about \$1,000, to be retained, the catalogue embraced only thrity-two pieces, and the proceeds, as stated by the auctioneer, were not over \$1,000. The entire furniture once belonging to Jay Cooke & Co. was estimated at about \$10,000, so that three-fourths must have been previously disposed of.

The catalogue which was distributed yesterday morning among the spectators enumerated the following pieces:—Black wainut stationery case, two large black wainut desks, table, with pigeon holes; large desk, bookcase and letter closet, crimder desks, ten chairs and stools, telegraph table, screen, two fire extinguishers, wardrobe, desks, table, small desk, desk and pigeon holes, mantel mirror, large desk, partitions, stationery desk, awnings, mats, calendar block, gas fixtures, small umbrella stand, case with pigeon holes, fraed they interested the pider of \$10 and finally knocked down at \$20. The black walnut partitions excited the greatest competition. Some were first ofered at \$50, and dollar by dollar the bid ran up to \$15b. The desks fetched from \$50 to \$80, the cnairs \$30, and forced for \$10 and finally knocked dow

A DEOWNED MAN WITH \$130 IN HI

The unknown man found in the dock of pier No 37 North river were a blue sack coat, pants and vest, white muslin shirt, red flannel undershirt and vest, white musim sorre, red mannel undersure and drawers, white soeks and congress gatters. In possession of deceased was found \$130 in Treasury notes, of various denominations, a silver watch, with chain attached, and other articles of less value. The body was sent to the Morgue for identification. Deceased is approsed to have been a man who few weeks ago committed succide by jumping overboard from, one of the North Rivel Jerryboats.